AND HER LATEST MANIFESTO TO THE of a monarchy a contented commonwealth. If PEOPLE OF ENGLAND.

London, July 19. Whoever shall undertake to write the history of the Victorian Age will do it but imperfectly if he omit to give a considerable place to the Queen's messages to the Nation. They may not be State Papers, but they are authentic expressions of a feeling which for many years has had a very direct influence upon affairs of State. The latest of them, issued after the recent wedding, is as significant as any other. Unlike some of the others it is, if not countersigned, promulgated, by a Minister of the Crown. "The Home Secretary is commanded by the Queen to authorize the publication of the following." That is of itself a curious sentence. But when you have come to the end of it, all trace of official tone vanishes. The rest of the message has in it even more of the woman than of the Queen; of the grandmother than of the Sovereign; and, as usual, exhibits in parts a royal indifference to the rules to which lesser people are expected to give heed when they make use of the Queen's English. The Queen is in this one respect a little

It might have been expected that there would be some criticism on the Queen's conception of the relations between herself and her people. Her Majesty, using the majestic third person,

"She knows that the peoples of her vast Empire are aware how truly her heart beats for them in all their joys and sorrows, and that in the existence of this tie between them and herself lies the real strength of the Empire."

There has been, as I said, criticism, but not much nor very severe. As a constitutional doctrine, the Queen's statement is historically correct. It is not quite modern. It belongs rather to the days of the Tudors and the Stuarts than to the end of the ninetcenth century. The lawyers of to-day would base the strength of the Empire on something quite different from a sentimental attachment existing between the people and the Sovereign, and so would the Statesmen. There is a sense in which the words are not true at The strength of the Empire is the strength of its industry, its commerce, its wealth, its fleets and armies, and the wisdom and valor of the people who are the Queen's subjects. Nor is the Queen supreme in authority over this vast realm. Parliament is supreme. The Queen's title to the Throne depends on an Act of Parliament, as nobody knows better than herself. It was an Act of Parliament which put the sceptre into the hands of the House of Brunswick. An Act of Parliament may take it away, and confer it on some other; or break it. All that and much more is the commonplace of law and politics in their relation to the Throne and to the Sovereign. So is that growth of Democracy by which the real mastery of affairs, after having passed from the King to the Aristocracy, and from the Aristocracy to the middle classes, has now passed from the middle classes to the masses. That also the Queen knows as well as anybody.

But the Queen knows also-nobody better-how to appeal to her people, and she has often appealed to them, as she does now, with taet and sagacity. The English are a race to whom the abstract is hateful. They like everything in a concrete form, and if it be personal also, they like it better still. They like also to regard the Queen from a domestic point of view, and they like her to address them from the domestic point of view. Like all royalties, she is always ready to be personal. There is a sense in which egotism is a royal trait, and universal. Kings and queens, princes and princesses, and even the remoter sciens of the royal stock, are taught from their youth upward to consider the Universe primarily in its relations to themselves, and themselves in their relation to the Universe; primarily and all the time. The lesser branches are apt to consider that the Universe exists for their sake. It has been said that the distinction of classes in this country is most valued by the lower classes; it is they and not the upper who resent with the greatest energy the effort to narrow the distance between themselves and their betters. The same thing is upper classes and royalty. It is true, at any rate. Princes and Princesses of the House of France, to that the upper classes conferm to the social laws the granddaughter of Senator Bocher, their old classified and her family and house and faithful friend and servant. true, in a measure, of the distinction between the benefit. They it is, there-They it is who are brought into closest contact with them, and whose submission to the royal will in matters of etiquette is the most But if they receive the law from the Queen they give the law to a good many of the Queen's subjects, and the Queen in her turn judges that the mass of her subjects will find pleasure in that which pleases the distinguished minority. And she knows that nothing gives the distinguished minority greater delight than what I call the personal and domestic relation.

Of course, she takes also a broader view than this. She is one of the wisest politicians in the Kingdom. She made a wise use of her afflictions and she now makes a wise use of an occasio for rejoicing. She passes easily over the heads of the lawyers and statesmen and courtiers, and ddresses herself directly to the multitule. feeling which she expresses in words that seem so artless is a genuine feeling, but whether the words are altogether artless may be doubted. The response shows how accurately the Queen had calculated; how true is her perception of the prevailing state of mind among Englishmen an-Englishwomen. The very passage which is criticised is the passage which most people like best They like to believe that the tie between themselves and the Queen is the real strength of the Empire. As they read that singular sentence they feel-each man and woman feels-as if they drew nearer to the Throne. They sit upon the steps, they support it, they are a kind of bodyguard to the Queen herself. They say the most extraordinary things in public and in private. I will

We began perhaps with admiring the sagacity of our Queen; we were proud of her dignity and her power; but no sooner did she pass through the shadows of that valley which makes the whole world kin than we learnt to give her in fall measure the affection that we were proud to think she erayed. This is the reason why the Monarchy is so firmly founded in these islands."

No echo could repeat more faithfully the words spoken by a living voice. The passage is from the urnal which is supposed, correctly enough, to interpret more completely than any other the feings and opinions of the average Englishman in the average condition of life. It is not logical, but it is practical politics. It expresses feelings opinions of which you have to take notice if you care to form a true impression of the publi mind, of the true political life of England. If it were stated boldly in plain words, the effect be less satisfactory. Few would care to affirm expressly that the deepest regard of the people of England for Queen Victoria was directly eable to the death of Prince Albert. Such a ment might even be read in two different ways; one of which would be hateful to Her Majesty. The way in which a thing is said is

times vital. There seems to be in America an odd mixture of personal respect and even affection for the Queen with an impatience that her subjects should translate respect and affection into loyalty. We hardly understand why there should be so little Republicanism among our cousins. If you believe the oracle above quoted, the Queen's sorrows are the reason "why that Republicanism of which men chattered in the eighteenth century is on far from the horizon of our wishes or ambitions in the nineteenth." A paper of a very different class gives much the same reason. The ablest manifestoes of statecraft would, in its opinion, be feeble weapons of defence to an imperilled dynasty compared with these personal letters of the Queen to her people. Her own she can constitutionally appeal to them

"broad based upon the people's will," and made politics, we should have to consider, further, tional monarchy as well as under a Republic. But theoretical politics are, perhaps, out of place in a newspaper, and would almost certainly run

PARIS ON THE FOURTEENTH.

A CLASS CELEBRATION-SOME NOTABLE LAWSUITS-PORTRAITS OF JOURNALISTS. Paris, July 15.

The bronze representation of the ever-beautiful Comtesse de Pourtales, which figures as the statue of Stresburg on the Place de la Concorde, was the scene of the usual patriotic demonstration on the part of the Alsace-Lorraine colony here yesterday. Early in the morning it was relecorated with a profusion of new tricolor flags were made at its feet by several popular orators, the theme of their remarks being, of course, the provinces. A peculiar feature about this particular Fourteenth of July has been the comparation of about half a million dollars per annum, and it holiday making, and the national fete of 1893 money, having already spent an enormous sum in will remain on record as having been a festival what he describes his work of improving the of the bourgeoisie and the beau monde, rather than of the vast body of the Parisian population.

in the habit of absenting itself from the city on that particular date. By degrees, however, it here for the Fourteenth and to organize parties for the purpose of visiting the various open-air balls and entertainments of one kind and enjoyed themselves. Apparently the enjoyment proved contagious, as it is now no longer the fashion to leave for the seaside or for the speaking, of course. of any color during daylight. Indeed, a foreigner who dwelt in the neighborhood of Saint Denis, and who had adorned his house with flags in honor of the day, was called upon by a deputation

wedding of M. Baudon Ge Mony to Mile, Marthe Pocher, a granddaughter of that Senator Bocher who was for so many years the leader of the Orleanist party in France and the principal curiosity that exists with regard to the identity adviser or Prime Minister, in partibus, of the of the various writers, nearly every one of whom Comte de Paris. This circumstance explains the presence among the wedding gifts of a magnifi-

In the corbeille presented by the bridegroom rings, with six pear-shaped pearls falling en pendeloque, also a necklace of cabochon emeralds and diamonds, and a very costly ruby and diamond ring. The marriage ceremony was performed at the Church of Saint Clothilde, and the manner in which M. Berthelier, first violin than Georges Grison. "Etincelle," who furnishes of the Opera, played Gounod's hymn to Sainte Cecile aroused the enthusiasm of all present. It is needless to add that the Duc and Duchesse de (Chartres, the Princesse de Joinville, Prince Henry of Orleans, and, in fact, every member of the Orleans (amily new in France were present). of the Orleans family new in France were present.

There is no country where more extraordinary cenes are to be witnessed in courts of justice than in France. The other day a military prisoner was being tried by court-martial here upon charge of theft, and in due course he was asked by the President whether he had anything to say in his defence.

"Yes, mon Colonel," he replied, and, pointing to the Captain who had been conducting the prosecution, "I ask that a truss of hay be voted for that donkey." The remark startled the members of the court to such a degree that it Preton, took them some moments to recover their equanimity, whereupon they sentenced the prisoner to six months' imprisonment for theft and to ten years' detention with hard labor for insulting a member of the court. A similar incident took place a few days previously at the Palais but executioners; it's abominable. That big judge has had his eyes closed during the whole trial." By the order of the court the prisoner was brought back to the dock, and five minutes later the poor wretch heard himself sentenced to five years' penal servitude for having insulted the Court. This recalls to mind an incident in the career of Gambetta prior to the overthrow of the Empire. He was in the act of addressing the Court in behalf of a prisoner, when suddenly he perceived that the presiding pidge was visibly He paused for a minute, and then, dozing. bringing down his fist with a terrible thump on the desk in front of him, he shouted in his most tesonant and clarionlike voice: "As I was saying before the awakening of the court." This apostrophe was immediately punished by the indignant judge suspending the young lawyer from practising his profession for a period of two months. Less energetic, yet equally effective, was our well-kn wn and popular Academician an t

Certain American residents in the district surrounding the Arc de Triomphe have started an idea liere which has been received with great popular favor, and bids fair to become as popular in fashionable quarters as that other American enterprise, the Street Ambulance Association. It seems that, finding of no avail their complaints

lawyer, Maitre Rousse, who, having likewise

erved that the presiding magistrate was indulg-

ing in a nap, suddenly stopped talking. The

prolonged silence, which lasted for four minutes.

had the effect of wakening the judge, and as

soon as he opened his eyes Maitre Rousse made

a profound bow, and resumed his speech, as fol-

lows: "As I was saying, Messieurs de la Cour.

at your last audience," laying special stress on

the word "last." The reproof was so delicate that everybody smiled, even including the judge

directly. It is because she seldom misses such to the authorities regarding the manner in which an opportunity that she has established a kingdom the principal avenues and thoroughfares of their quarter were infested after dusk by objectionable characters of both sexes, some fifty Americans or a monarchy a contented commonwearth. It characters of both sexes, some trey Americans we were once to enter upon purely theoretical clubbed together and decided to establish a small force of private watchmen for their own protecwhether Democracy may not in truth be an efficient principle of government under a constitu- yearly subscription of a relatively small amount, and that half a dozen policemen who had been pensioned off should be enrolled for the purpose of restoring and maintaining order. As soon as As soon as the arrangements for the interna-the arrangement had been made the Prefecture of tional races had been completed the question of a to see her under-water body. She certainly gave counter to some popular prepadices which it is useless to provoke. It is enough for the present purpose to say that the Queen's letter has enpurpose to say that the Queen's letter has endeared her to her people, and strengthened her to her people, and strengthened her hold upon their respect and their affection.

G. W. S. has now proved to be a complete saves, the respect amounted in New-York and one in scientific designing. The most critical could now have proved to be a complete saves, the respect amounted in New-York and one in scientific designing. The most critical could now have proved to be a complete saves, the respect amounted in New-York and one in scientific designing. The most critical could now have proved to be a complete saves, the respect amounted in New-York and one in scientific designing. The most critical could now have proved to be a complete saves, the respect amounted in New-York and one in scientific designing. The most critical could now have proved to be a complete saves, the respect amounted in New-York and one in scientific designing. The most critical could now have proved to be a complete saves, the respect amounted in New-York and one in scientific designing. The most critical could now have proved to be a complete saves, the respect amounted in New-York and one in scientific designing. The most critical could now have proved to be a complete saves. The control of the proved to be a complete saves, the respect amounted in New-York and one in scientific designing. The most critical could now have proved to be a complete saves. The control of the proved to be a complete saves and the responsibility of the proved to be a complete saves. The control of the proved to be a complete saves and the responsibility of the proved to be a complete saves. The control of the proved to be a complete saves and the responsibility of the proved to be a complete saves and the responsibility of the proved to be a complete saves and the responsibility of the proved to be a complete saves and the responsibility of the proved to be a complete saves and the responsibility of the proved to be a complete saves and the responsibility of the prove of their own, and, excited to emulation by the police have now been following up these dis-orderly characters in the most energetic manner. The idea has met with widespread approval, and I hear of a number of people on the Boulevard Maisherbes and in the Faubourg Saint-tiermain who are adopting a similar course by way

A large number of French parents appear to be engaged at this moment in seeking to subject their sons to judicial tutelage and legal incapacity, notwithstanding that they have attained their hung with crepe bows and immense wreaths of beads and immortelles, while later on speeches M. Levaudy, popularly known by the nickname of "Le Petit Sucrier," has appealed to the courts for the appointment of a "conseil judiciaire" on the burning desire of France to recover the lost ground of his insone extravagance. He inherited tive neglect of the masses to take part in the is claimed that he has no idea of the vatue of equine race in France. About six months ago his than of the vast body of the Parisian population.

Instituted with a political undercurrent some the crowd of parasites and human hawks of one fourteen years ago, this annual celebration of the kind and another who are engaged in the work anniversary of the storming of the Bastille had of plucking him, chartered the handsome steam originally for its object the fixing of the repuls- yacht the Semiramis, which a couple of years lican idea upon the public mind. At first the ago was hired for a term by a New-York news well-to-do inhabitants of the capital refused to paper proprietor, and endeavored to induce the take any part in the holiday, while society was young fellow to accompany her on a trip round the himself away from the attractions of Boulevard became the fashion of our leading elegantes and prominent clubmen to remain is timed to arrive within the next two weeks at San Francisco, where she is to leave the yacht and will return hither via Chicago and New-York. The courts, it may be added, have granted her reanother, in order to see how the common people quest, and henceforth "Le Petit Sucrier's" disposal of the paternal shekels will be reduced by law to a very modest amount, comparatively

country before the Fourteenth; while it is not the order case is that of the Duc de vanomorosa under way the Navahoe, building for Koyai begun to decrease his powers of seamanship or the masses, but rather the classes, who constitute the principal contingent of holiday makers and the principal contingent of holiday makers and the Cape May and Brenton's dash of a yacht race. Captain Haff has been to the principal contingent of heliday makers and the Cape May and Brenton's dash of a yaent race. Captain Hair has been to sightseers on that day. Not the poorer quarters that his father has failed to make a proper account of the Morgan-Iselin and the Cape May and Brenton's dash of a yaent race. Captain Hair has been to sightseers on that day. Not the poorer quarters that his father has failed to make a proper account of the Morgan-Iselin and the Cape May and Brenton's dash of a yaent race. Captain Hair has been to sightseers on that day. Not the poorer quarters that his father has failed to make a proper acsightseers on that day. Not the poorer quarters
of Paris, but the fashionable thoroughfares were
decorated with bunting during the daytime yesterday, and illuminated at night, while those
parts of this great city inhabited by the workingpeople were absolutely dark after dusk, and bare
people were absolutely dark after dusk, and bare
form ealer during favight. Indeed, a foreigner
when the latter departed for the United States.

That his father has failed to make a proper accounting either of the money to which he was
syndicate the sloop Vigilant, and for the Rogers
syndicate the sloop Vigilant, and for the Rogers
syndicate the sloop Colonia.

Among those who composed the Boston syndicate were "the Adams boys," Charles Francis
of a power of attorney given to him by his son
of a power of attorney given to him by his son
when the latter departed for the United States. banker, Hoffmann, and notwithstanding that he her built at South Boston.

After being put in the water she was taken through the canals to New-York, where her fin-

presence among the wedding gifts of a magnifi-cent necklase formed of rings of large diamonds, with an enormous pear-shaped pearl hanging en pendeloque from the middle of it. The earl ac-companying it bore the following leaseription:

"The Comte and Comtesse de Paris, and the Princes and Princesses of the Herman to a magnifi-generated from the middle of it. The earl ac-found at the bottom of all articles on foreign affairs, is a Gallicized German by the name of Rosenthal. "P. de Grandhay "the writers." Princes and Princesses of the House of France, to Rosenthal. "P. de Grandheu," the writer of son is the author of the brilliant articles in "La . the "Figaro," and bears the plebeian name of Bou-cheron. "Jacqueline," of the "Gil Blus," is to the "Figaro" such dainty accounts of the principal entertainments of the smart world and supposed, but a man, Emile Blaret by name supposed, but a man, Emile Blaret by name, "Caliban," the leader writer of the "Figaro," is Emile Bergerat, "Le Masaue de Fer" is Philipe Gille, "Valbert," of the "Revue des Deux Mondes," is the popular novelist and Academician, Victor Cherbulicz, "Philipe Daryl," of the "Temps," is the same Pascal Grousset who was sentenced to death in 1871 for his connection with the Commune, of which he was one of the ringleaders, while the dean of the French press, Jules Smaon, who is a Senator, an Academician and an ex-Prime Minister, was born as Joseph Schweitzer. The death of Guy de Manpassant in the cele

The death of Gay de Manager of the Rue de brated private lunatic asylum of the Rue de Preton, at Passy, has served to attract public attention once more to its proprietor, Dr. Bianche, a kindly and gentle old man, eighty years of age, yet the mere mention of whose name strikes terror into every heart. For to be one of Dr. terror into every heart. For to be one of I Blanche's patients constitutes an admission one's insanity. They are entirely recruited fre the aristocracy and wealthy classes, and he h

TURKEY'S FORMIDABLE GUNS. From Chambers's Journal.

From Chamber's Journal.

In 1478 Mahomet II, in forming the dege of Sentari, in Albania, employed fourteen heavy bombards, the lightest of which threw a stone shot of 370 pounds; weight, two sent shots of 500 pounds, one of 750 pounds, two of 850 pounds, one of 1200 pounds, five of fifteen, and one of the enormous weight of 1,640 pounds, enormous even in these days, for the only guns whose shots exceed the heaviest of these are our eighty-ton guns, throwing a 1,700 pound projectile, our 100-ton, throwing one of 2,000 pounds, and the 110-ton, throwing an 1,900 pound shot with a high velocity.

The stone shot of Mahomet's guns varied between 20 and 32 inches in diameter, about the height of a dining table; 2,534 of them fired on this occasion weighing, according to a calculation of General Legroy's, about 1,000 tons, and were cut out of the solid rock on the shot. Assuming 24 inches as the average diameter of the shot fired at the slege, the total grea of the surface dressed was nearly 32,900 square feet. At this slege the weight of the powds fired is estimated by General Lefroy to have been 250 tons. At the slege of Rhodes, in 1480, Mahomet canced skyteen basiliass, or double cannon, to be cast on the spot, throwing balls two to three feet in diameter.

CEMENTING THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE

CEMENTING THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE

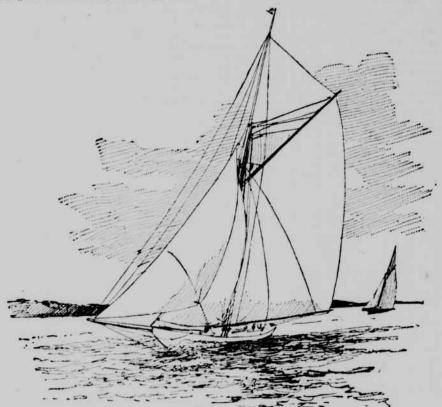
CEMENTING THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE

From The Omaha Bee.

The Crar of Russia shows andoubted aggacity in adopting the best physical means to hold together his vast empire. He has pushed the transcaeplan military railway southenstward until it has almost reached the frontiers of British India and Calma, the two Powers most likely to dispute with him the acquisition of further dominion in Central Asia. Having thus as sured the safety of the Russian position in the southenst, he has undertaken a more stupendous work in beginning the construction of an imbroken line of railway to cornect European Russia with a port on the Pacific Ocean. The whole length of the Asiatic or main siberina line is 4,800 miles. The estimated cost is \$200,000,000. The work which is how progressing from both ends foward the centre is to be completed in about ten years. There will then be a stretch of railway, all located upon Russian the circuity, about 6,000 miles in length, helding Enteritory, about 6,000 miles in length, helding Enteritory.

THE FIN-KEEL CONTROVERSY.

New-York and placed in drydock, where Newhad converted it into a happy hunting ground principal shareholders in one of the New-York of their own, and, excited to emulation by the syndicates were C. Oliver Iselin and Commodore per "Hank" Haff, who sailed the Volunteer against or their own, and, excited the regular F. D. Morgan, of the New-York Yacht Club. The the Thistle in the cup races of 1887. Captain other New-York syndicate was headed by Archi- Haff was born at Islip, L. I., sixty-two years ago. bald Rogers. Both these syndicates placed their life is a most skilful sailing-master, as every one



The Marquis de Mores is supported in the lawsuit & Binney, the successors to the business of Bur- at Wilmington, Del., by Puscy & Jones. She by his American father-in-law, the New-York gess. Mr. Paine designed his own boat and had

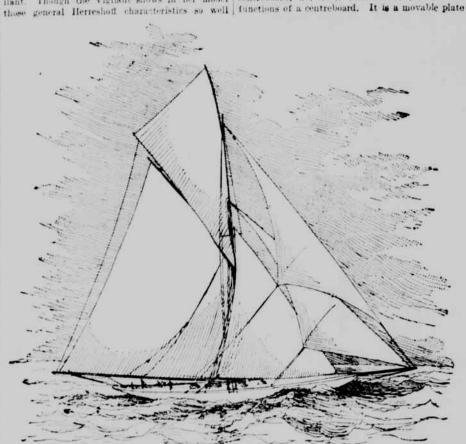
of the people of the district and folitely requested to remove them. Nor is it possible to attribute mostly by his recent association with the Social-boats are fin-keels, the Stewart & Binney boat plate was put on in drydock at the Eric Basin. ist and Anti-Senitic movements-resembling there-being purely a fin-keel and the Paine boat a finthis lack of participation of the working-people, as some have done, to a desire of giving some popular manifestation of resentment against the Government for its energetic suppression of the recent disorders.

Ist and Anti-Senitic movements—resembling there in Prince Aloys Liechtenstein, who has adopted a linguage of the fin-keel and the Prince boat a linguage of the fin-keel and the Prince boat a linguage of the fin-keel of Boston as the full centreboard. Of the two boats built at the court of the fin-keel and the Prince boat a linguage of the fin-keel of Boston as the full centreboard. Of the two boats built at the court of the full centreboard sloop and the Prince boat a linguage of the fin-keel of Boston as the fin-keel of Boston as the full centreboard sloop and the Prince boat a linguage of the fin-keel of Boston as the full centreboard sloop and the Prince boat a linguage of the fin-keel of Boston as the full centreboard sloop and the Prince boat a linguage of the fin-keel of Boston as the full centreboard sloop and the Prince boat a linguage of the fin-keel of Boston as the full centreboard sloop and the Prince boat a linguage of the fin-keel of Boston as the full centreboard sloop and the Prince boat a linguage of the fin-keel of Boston as the full centreboard sloop and the Prince boat a linguage of the fin-keel of Boston as the full centreboard sloop and the Prince boat a linguage of the fin-keel of Boston as the full centreboard sloop and the Prince boat a linguage of the fin-keel of Boston as the full centreboard sloop and the Prince boat a linguage of the fin-keel of Boston as the full centreboard sloop and the Prince boat as the full centreboard sloop and the Prince boat as the full centreboard sloop and the Prince boat as the full centreboard sloop and the Prince boat as the full centreboard sloop and the Prince boat as the full centreboard sloop and the Prince boat as a singular looking to the full centreboard sloop and the Prince boat as the full centreboard sloop and the Prince boat as the fu the water, and their owners, designers and sailing-masters began to tune them up. The Morgan-Iselin syndicate boat was named the Vigilant. Though the Vigilant shows in her model centreboard, nor is it intended to perform the

peaking, of course.

The other case is that of the Duc de Vallombrosa under way the Navahoe, building for Royal begun to decrease his powers of seamanship or places he held was that of sailing-master of the sloop-yacht Fannie in the days when she was a great racer. Under his handling the Fannic won nine first prizes out of eleven starts.

The Stewart & Binney boat was built of steel was named the Pilgrim when she was launched. After being put in the water she was taken



she is a departure from the general model of those emplification of the idea of power in boot-buildrust and is kard to foul. It is light and strong did the Volunteer. and gives a smooth surface such as cannot be ob-

Commodore Morgan thought of changing that boat were practised every day on the schooner frequeis, together in it. The speed shown by the Vigilant has been great, as has indeed that shown by all the boits built for cup defenders.

will be built of Tobin bronze.

reproduce in her all the virtues of the Gloriana and the Wasp. She has the graceful reversed curves seen in the Wasp at the stem, while her

exemplified in the lines of the Gloriana and Wasp, | sliding down through the bottom of the boat about

The dimensions of the Pilgrim are: 120 feet diplomat, who is now representing one of the line of Eastern Europe. Dr. Blanche speaks English well, and possesses in a high degree the art of earling as a street musician, was wrought up to such a pitch by the severity of his punishment and by the prospects of his wife and children being left withment out support for so long a time, that he vociferated just as he was being led away: "You are nothing but executioners: it's abominable. That higher the several of the United States.

diplomat, who is now representing one of the man adjusted the old World in a capital of Eastern Europe. Dr. Blanche speaks English degrees the art of the Old World in a capital of Eastern Europe. Dr. Blanche speaks English degrees the art of the Cold world in a capital of the Fugrim are 120 feet draught, 14 feet. The Vigilant has a tremendous sail plan, and to make her stand up under it her large beam is assisted by seventy-five continued to the most eminent of the Fugrim are as follows: Length over all, 85 feet load-waterline, 25 feet beam, 26 feet draught, 14 feet. The Vigilant has a tremendous sail plan, and to make her stand up under it her large beam is assisted by seventy-five took of ballast. So great a combination of beam and depth in an 85-footer has never before been at the midship section are full, but fall away attempted. Her midship section is rather full, with a round, easy bilge. She is an experiment, astern. Under the stern is a little fin-plate which not only in her combinations of elements of power forms a stay rudder. The Pilgrim has a good side and speed, but also in her material, being plated to sail on and there can be little doubt that she with Tobin bronze up to her top streak, which is is capable of great speed. She will carry twenty of steel. Tobin bronze, it is declared, will not tons of ballast and have a larger sail spread than The question of so building a boat of the size

tained on a steel boat. If the Vigilant is a suc- of the Pilgrim as to render the great leverage of cess in regard to the material of which she is the fin harmless is one which before the building constructed it is probable that many future racers of the two big Boston fin-keel cup defenders de signers had been loath to meet. Boston regards The centreboard of the Vigilant is made of thin | the fin-keel, however, as a thing of its own and plates of bronze and is hollow. It is 17 feet long one to be encouraged, so when it came to the and 10 feet deep. The boom of the Vigilant is the question of providing cup defenders it was deone built for the schooner Constellation when cided that hers should be fin-keels, and Paine and Stewart & Binney faced the problems of coninto a sloop. The boom is 98 feet long. The struction boldly. The great draught of the finrew of the Vigilant was carefully selected, and keels, however, will probably, if nothing else does, before the yacht was ready for them the men preclude the use of the types in boats of this size. The Filgrim, for instance, draws twentysailing in every regatta of importance so as to get two feet of water. This is about the draught of used to the excitement of a yacht race and work a good-sized occur steamer. The Pilgrim is an extreme type of fin-keel, and in her construction speed only has been considered. Her sail plan will not be abnormally large.

The Paine boat was named the Jubilee when

the boits built for cup defenders.

The sailing-master of the Vigilant is William Hansen. He is a Norwegia' forty-six years old, the went to sea when seventeen years old and began yachting on this side of the water in 1870 in the schooner Alice. He was formerly the sailing-master of the schooner Sachem and in her won many races.

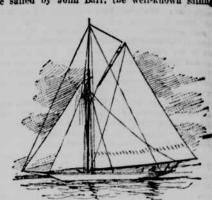
The Rogers syndicate boat was named the Colonia when she was launched. She is built of steel and is a typical Herreshoff keel boat. She is not so startling in her design as the other cup defenders, the designers seemingly having tried to seather in her all the virtues of the Glorian.

THE FOUR DEFENDERS.

body well forward and aft, and is sharper at the bows than the Wasp. She has a fulness aft which gives her great power at that point when she heels. There are fifty tons of outside ballast on her keel. Her dimensions are: Length over all, 126 feet; load-waterline, 85 feet; beam, 24 feet: draught, 15 feet 6 inches.

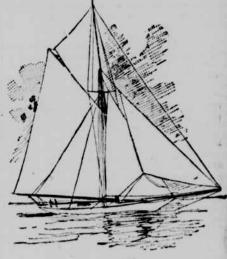
After the Colonia had been sailed about in Narraganset Bay and off Newport she was brought to raganset Bay and off Newport she was brought to bows than the Wasp. She has a fulness aft which General Paine was always food. Power, however, has not been overdone apparently in factor to denote the Alborak, which was all power and little speed.

The Jubilee has good underwater lines, and in ohlow to the water along her waist, and consequently no suction. She steers with remarkable to the little centreboard under her bow no doubt helping her immensely in this. The Jubilee will be sailed by John Barr, the well-known sailing.



master. John Barr and Charles Barr have both fine reputations as sailors of racing yachts. John Barr is a Scotchman by birth and came over here as sailingmaster of the Thistle in 1887. He was born at Gourock and passed his boyhood in sailing and building boats on the Clyde. Captain Barr made a reputation on the other side long before he came over here. After he sailed the Thistle in the cup races of 1887 he returned to Scotland in her. He rather liked this country, however, and came back here to take charge of the Clara. Now he is naturalized and will stay here. Among the yachts of which Captain Barr has had charge are the Gloriana, Clara, May, Thistle and Cinderella.

The Stewart & Binney boat will be sailed by Captain Sherlock, a sailing-master of renown. The date of the first of the trial races to select a defender for the cup has been fixed for September 7. On that day these four boats, of which brief descriptions have here been given, will come out on the open sea to do battle for the honor of defending the great cup. They are all fleet yachts, well manned and in charge of competent sailing-masters. That these new yachts are much faster than the Volunteer cannot be doubted. To look at the Volunteer saines now, and then at those of the cup defenders, even a novice can eee the greater development of speed. Yet it was only a few years ago that the Volunteer was the fastest boat in the world. There is, of course, great divergence of opinion among yachtsmen regarding the types represented in the four cup defenders. To a conservative mind the advent of fin-keels of the size of the Jubilee and Fligrim comes with something like a shock. Some prejudiced pepule even go so far as to say that they would rather the cup went over to the other side in the locker of the Valkyrie than to have it retained here by the victory of a fin-keel. On the other hand, the ad-



COLONIA

vocates of the fin-keel type say that there is no reason for the prejudice against the fin-keel. A fin-keel, they say, is simply a deep-keel boat with the deadwood cut away. They maintain that a fin-keel boat of the size of the Jubilee or Pilgrim can be constructed, the life of which will be linated by the life of the same size.

That part of the yachting world which once loved the skimming dish and gave up their idol reluctantly are in favor of the type represented by the Vigilant. Not that there is anything of the skimming dish about her, for she has a draught which would preclude that, but there is the idea of power carried to its fullest extent and of beam as a help to the carrying of the great sails. Then, above all, she has a centreboard.

The Colonia represents a conservative development of ideas, based on the great success of the Wasp and Gloriana. She has a large following of those who do not believe in extreme power but in fineness of lines as a means of speed. The idea of power, however, is not wanting in any of the cup defenders, and reports from the other side show that the English designers have been running to power to a degree hitherto unprecedented over there. That the Boston fin-keels are externely fast no one can gainsay. In Massachtsetts the vachtsmen all believe in them, and many sets the vachtsmen all believe in them, and many over there. That the Boston fin-keels are ex-tremely fast no one can gainsay. In Massachu-setts the yachtsmen all believe in them, and many-good yachtsmen live there. It is a good thing that this year the defence of the cup was not left entirely to Boston. The building of two boats by New-York yachtsmen and of two by Boston yachts-men to symptote for the bonor of defending the cup New-York yachtsmen and of two by Boston yachtsmen to compete for the honor of defending the cup has encouraged a spirit of friendly rivalry between the two cities which cannot but result in the advancement of yachts, for the more rivalry the more races, and the more races the better yachts. For the last three times the cup has been sailed for Boston has defended it, and it is worthy of note that of the four cup defenders this year all were designed and three were built in New-England. It is not probable that New-York will rest until the scientific centre of yacht-building and designing is restored to her. It building and designing is restored to her. It went East when Burgess appeared, and Herreshoft

LONDON'S GREAT EPPING FOREST PARK. From The Boston Herald.

From The Boston Herald.

No other city in the world has such a precious possession as London has in this forest of Epping. Think of It! Seven thousand acres of wilderness that are bound to remain wilderness, on the outskirts of a vost city, and given over for all time to the pleasure of man. There is a real beauty about Epping Forest, let the foshion say what it may. There are no trimpaths and trimmed gardens and geometrical flower beds and ornamental waters; all the flowers grow wild, and with the abundance and variety and singular sweet charm that is known only in Southern England. You are free to roam through the place at your will, to plenic there, to make as merry as townsmen may

sweet charm that is known only in Southern England. You are free to roam through the place at your will, to plende there, to make as merry as townsmen may who know how to take a true advantage of a summer outing. No notices stare you in the face forbiding you to do this, that and the other. You and yours may rare and romp and shout and do anything you choose—except damage.

The country spreads all around the forest. From some eminences, as I have said, you can look across Essex, in the midst of which you stand, to Hertfordshire on the one side and to the surrey hills on the other, and beheld as fair a specimen of English landscape as it is possible to see. Epping Forest is the remaining fragment of the great woodland which, within the historic period, covered the greater part of Southern England. In the long ago this fragment was set apart, by some royal decree or other, as public land. And the people who dwell on its borders were granted certain rights of commonage. They were allowed to let their livestock graze over the land, and the villagers were permitted to lop and top the trees for firewood. As time passed, and civilization pressed in on every side, and aclous folk squatted here and there on the land, and the forest area was much diminished.

So it befell that a dozen or fifteen years ago the forest was in imminent danger of destruction. The squatting fraternity had given themselves manoral ales, and they claimed manorial rights, and there

here and there on the land, and the forest are much diminished.

So it befell that a dozen or fifteen years ago the forest was in imminent danger of destruction. The est was in imminent danger of destruction. The squatting fraternity had given themselves maneral airs, and they claimed manorial rights, and there were many sing estates in and about the fair demestic. The lopping and topping of the commonest went on, but the rights of a pasturage and the like had almost faded from memory. More and more land was inclosed, until finally there came about a great agitation, forced by the courageous action of the commoner, who had meanwhile paid dearly chough for his pains. What was everybody's business was nobody's concern, and so all public rights were in a fair way to lapse. But this commoner of whom I speak had taken the trouble to investigate the history of the business, and he nersisted in pasturing a few cattle in the forest. The manorial gentry warned him off, but he took so heed of their warnings. They believed, in all probability, that they were right; he knew he was. He broke down some fences and turned his cattle in the inclosures. There were more ineffectual warnings. Then the worthy man was tried for trespass and sent to jail.

To make a long story short, there was a vigorous artistion in the neighborhoed, and, acting upon advice, the commoners in a body turned out and broke down as many fences as they could be an all provided that wealthy and powerful body to support them in the endeavor to wrest the forest, which was fast being given over to private hands, from the possession of those who had, or whose ancestors pre-emuted it, and to preserve the land, for public use. The corporation took up the question and fought it at great expense, and they won the case for the public. So the good fellow who had made a test case on his own account had at least the pleasure of vindication.

There was no injustice done to people who had settled on the land, in most cases the filles were known by them to be defective,